E. 1351. 6

THE GOOD-HUSBANDS JEWEL

OR,

Plain and Easie directions how to know the meanes, whereby Horses, Beasts Sheep,&c. come to have many Diseases, and the way to cure them perfectly, and that with little cost or charges.

Written by a very skilfull hand, who had this knowledge, not by reading or perusing any Books, but by above thirty years experience, besides the practice of his Ancestors.

Most usefull for all Country-men, whereby they may be enabled to preserve their Cartel.

Also an admirable and safe way for Gelding and Spaying both of Male and Female.

Approved by the testimony of divers worthy Gentlemen, both Knights and Esquires in the County of *York* and *Lincolne*.

First Printed at *Yorke*, And now Licensed and published by Authority, and Re-Printed at *London* for the good of the Common-Wealth.

July 1651.

To his honeſt-meaning Countrimen and friends, eſpecially thoſe of the Counties of *York*, *Lincoln*, and *Nottingham*, where, by above thirty yeers practice (to their benefit and admiration) *John Crawſhey* hath confirmed in Deed what he hath here expreſſed in words. To all, both high and low, he wiſheth health and proſperity to themſelves, their Cattel, and all whatſoever they poſſeſs.

WOrthy Gentlemen, and honeſt Countrimen & friends, I preſume (according to my weak capacity) to publiſh here in Print

what you have experienc'd in my so many years travel amongst you in these Northern parts, not doubting but that you, who by your favours and recommendations have begotten this presumption, will (now it is brought forth into the world) like tender nursing Fathers, defend it from the injury of this scoffing age, wherein every honest and laudible endeavour for the common good is contemned and derided; and nothing but what comes cloathed with the common Livery of the time (flattery) can procure admittance into the charitable opinion of (almost) any man; but to be plain, (as my method) if any one expect that from me, which I neither intend nor am capable of, what wonder is it if he be deceived? For my part, it is not Scholarship that brought me to the knowledge of what I profess, neither is it the stu-

dy

of other mens labours that I have filled up my Leaves withal, but onely what my own experience, and the testimony of you my good friends, (whose welfare I have ever sought) is the scope of my discourse, and the hope of my success. I confess there have heretofore many good Works been published, which by their Titles have seemed to be of the nature of mine; but he who shall with judgement compare this with any other that hath gone before it, (not to disparage any, or applaud my self) shall finde that their cures are like to their phrase, something high priz'd: but mine (as my worthy friends can witness, for whom I have done much good with little cost) as it came to me onely by the practice of my self and my Ancestors before me, without any instruction from others, so is it put forth in

its own Robes, without any habit but what its Author (a plain Yorkshire man) can attire it with. In brief, I intend it for the common good, being loath to do as that negligent servant did, who hid his Talent in a Napkin; for (courteous Reader) those secrets which God hath imparted to me, I now growing very aged (and therefore must of necessity render to nature her due very shortly) do freely resigne it to thee who ever thou art; desiring him who is the Giver of every good and perfect gift, to bestow a blessing upon my honest endeavours. Now to conclude with the old Proverb, He that will lose a Sheep (or Hog) for a penny-worth of Tar, cannot deserve the name of a good Husband; *you may guess at my meaning. Honest Country-men, worthy Gentlemen, farewel.*

Your painful labourer

John Crowshey.

Upon his honeſt Friend the Author of this Book.

WHo e're thou be, that will
but daign to look
Upon this Book with an impartial
eye,
May ſay (perhaps) he hath read
many a Book
Dreſt in triumphing Robes, yet let
him trie
The truth of all, which being un-
derſtood,
Few, like to this, ſerves for the
Common good.

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Our Author doth not ſtrive to force
his Quill,
Of any others Work to make his
own;
He onely ſheweth his experienc't
skill,
Which to the North of England *is*
well known:
Then let North, South, Eaſt, Weſt,
all England *o're*
Be taught by him what they ne'r
learn'd before.

M. P.

BRITISH MUSEUM

How

How to Cure Diſeaſes in Beaſts.

Firſt of the Turn. Sturdie, or Giddie.

BEaſts (in every Country) are ſubject to this diſeaſe. It may be known, either by the Beaſt wandring alone in the paſture, or by holding up its head into the aire after an unwonted manner, or by turning round or ſide-wayes. A Beaſt (from one year old to three) or under four, but not afore they be one, or after four, may be cured of it: before or after that age, it is ſcarce cureable. Alſo if it lie in the middle of the braine, or neer the root of the horne, ſo that it do appear by any of theſe ſignes following, it may eaſily be cured; but if it lie under the brains or in the neck, it is not curable. Let it be fully ripe, and then it will be more eaſie and better to take out. That you may know when it is ripe, and alſo where it lies, take a paire of Sciſſors, and clip away the hair of the forehead, and with your thumbe, feel where the brain-pan is thinneſt and ſofteſt, being diminiſhed by the fretting of the burning humour, within the bladder, that lieth among the brains, or being thinner then the other part of the brain-pan, yeeldeth more from your thumbe in groping, or the beaſt doth mean it more by fritching, or ſtirring, when you touch that place, then other places, or

when

when the Skull riſes up in a round lump, i
manner of a Koule, as we call it; by the
tokens or ſome of them, you may both knov
when it is ripe, and alſo where to take
out, for it is a bladder full of water, an
little white things like worms, which ar
within the bladder that lieth among th
brains, feeding upon them, and burning an
conſuming them,

2. *The Cure.*

When you have by the aforeſaid meane
found where it lieth neereſt, take a knif
and cut the skin over the place on either
ſide, about the bredth of
and likewiſe at the bottom, and catch or tie
it up with thread to the horne; then take a
ſhort knife, and a little hammer, and cut the
bone on either ſide, and at the bottom, as
you did the skin before, but not altogether
ſo broad as the Skinne, and turne it up then,
and lay the Beaſt upon his back, the belly
being upward, and the head turned up like-
wiſe; then with a ſharpe knife cut the *Pia*
Mater, or the thin filme, wherein the brains
are enclоſed, and with a Gooſe quill ſearch
eaſily among the brains and if the bladder
you find, be but a little one, about the big-
neſſe of a Fullers eggt, or leſſe, and come
ſoon away, you may well ſuppoſe there is
more, which you may finde by ſearching,
but if it be a great one, ſo that it hold a pint
of water or more, you may be ſure there is
no

more: thus when you have by little and little woven out the bladder, drain out the water as clean as you can, then lay the scalpe down, as it were before, as you can, and lay the skin aloft on it, with a needle and thread, then take line tow and the white of an egge beaten together and lay to the wound, binde a warme wollen cloth fast after on it, and tie it up in a house for a little space, least it should turne through the lightnesse of the brain; give it good hay, but no corne for straining of the head in eating it. If it be in cold weather, give it warme water to drink, and by Gods help it shall do well.

The Turn or Sturdy in a sheep is much after the same manner, as in a beast, save that it lieth in the top of the head between the horne, and in beasts it lieth before in the forehead; the same cure is for the sheep, that is for the beast.

3 *Warbuck or Warble*

There is a surrans or disease both in Beast and some in Horses, on both sides the rigge of the back, which is grievous unto them, called the *Warbuck* or *Warble*, which is a worme thick and short, like unto a grubbe, which feedeth upon the beasts flesh, lieth every one in a severall room, and hath a hole to vent themselves, where you may perceive they are; these beasts will not like nor feed, so long as these vermine are quick within their flesh.

4 *The Cure.*

Take a penny worth of black sope, and boile

boil it in a Gallon of old Urine, put there a handfull of ſalt, and bath the place where the *Warbles* be with ſome of the ſaid Urine and Sope, very hot; then take a little fuſty ſtadle hay, and put to the reſt of the Urine, and heat it on the fire; then clap it as hot as you can to the beaſts back, and powre out all the Urine upon the hay; and bind it on with ſome old Saddle or Pannel, or old cloth, to keep it on, and keep in the heat for the ſpace of two or three hours: if this being once done, do not fully cure, yet being twice done it will fully kill the virmine, and heal the back of the horſe without fail.

5 *Outray or Laske.*

There is another Surrans in beaſts and horſes which is called the *Outray* or *Laske*, or looſeneſſe in the belly; it commeth ſometimes by eating of ſome filthy thing in their fodder, as hen dung, or the like; but for the moſt part it cometh by over-heating in running, or chaſing, extraordinarily, and after taking a ſudden or over haſtie cooling, or by feeding upon ſome rotten wretched flotgraſſe in a goggiſh ditch; I have cured many of this diſeaſe, and ſurrans uſing no other medicine but the ſame which I uſed for ſtaling of blood, which ſhall be deſcribed hereafter in the Chapter concerning the ſtaling of blood.

6 *Tinging, or Poyſoning.*

Tinging or *Poyſoning* cometh by licking of a Spider, or a little red creeping thing called a Ting

ſting or Taint which creepeth often in their fodder or graſſe, and the beaſts by licking in of theſe with their meat, will ſuddenly be loſt, if they be not preſently helpt: and if they get water before the diſeaſe be perceived, they are paſt helpe: you ſhall know them by an extraordinary ſudden hoiſing, ſo three or four times together, they will foame at their mouth, water their eyes, and ſwell both in their eyes, noſtrils and body.

The Cure is.

Take forth their tongue, look under it, and you ſhall ſee a bliſter, burſt it either with a bodkin or knife, or with your finger nails, by any the readieſt means you can, and rub them with a little Salt, and take an Onion, mince it, and put it into vergis, vinegar, or urine, to the value of a pint, but be ſure you run them up and down; alſo it is good to let them blood in a vein in the Cheek, under their eye, for that wil take away much of the poyſoned blood; for the poyſon doth affect the blood: but if you be in a field or paſture where you want the former things, put off your ſhoo, and piſs in it, and take a ſtone, or ſtick, and ſcrape off the ſweatineſſe, or chafingneſs, within your ſhoo, and ſo mixe it with the urine, then give it the beaſt to drink, and it will expell the poyſon. It is as good as any thing can be.

8. Long-ſought.

There is a diſeaſe whereunto beaſts are ſubject,

ſubject, commonly called *Lung-foughts*, which is a long languiſhing diſeaſe; ſometimes it cometh to the Calves, when they have much milk, and not water to cool their Lungs; or it cometh to beaſts, by going in paſtures where they want water, or have ill coming to their water, and ſo linger themſelves; by that means their lights become knotry and dry, and for want of moiſture groweth to their ribbs, you ſhall know them by the hanging out of the tongue, and much hoiſing, and alſo by their hollowneſſe and leanneſſe or povertie, for they will languiſh much: ſome men uſe for this diſeaſe to cut them in the dewlap, and put in bare-foot, or a leaf growing in the top of a well, called Sattergraſſe, I do not diſcommend this to be done to a ſtrong beaſt, but if it be one that is weak it will endanger its life.

9 The Cure

The beſt which I find, and have often proved it, is not to cut them at all, but to take a pottle of ſtrong Ale or Beer and boyl therein a handfull of Fetherfew, of low Time, Fennel, Wormwood, Southernwood, Lavender, of each a quantity, and boyl them in the ſaid Ale or Beer, then ſtraine them forth and put thereto, a halfe peniworth of new tar, a halfe peniworth of butter, a pennyworth of civil Oyle, or Sallet oyle. Give this to the beaſt every morning and evening; if it be weak, but a little at once and often: if it be ſtrong more at once, till it

be

...ently, and without doubt it will cure it, ... have cured a dozen or sixteen Beasts at ... with this.

Staling or pissing of blood.

This is a disease that many Beasts are subject to in all Countries, some come to it by strains, and over-working, but the most ... upon woody ground, which is subject to boggs or rottenness; and many die suddenly, if they have not present help.

10. *The Cure of the same.*

Take Oak bark, shave off the outer bark, and boyle it in spring water till it be red; likewise take Cumfrey, Shepherd-purse, Plantine, Sage, green Hemp, or Nettles, of each a good handful, and boyle them with the bark, then take them forth and strain them, and put a good quantity of salt into the said water, also Allom, bole Armoniack, Chalk, or the powder of Sea-coal, any of them are good to put into the said water: if your beast be weak, give him scarcely a quart; if he be strong, give him more then a quart at a time; once will serve if he have more then a quart, but twice will serve to be sure for any Beast; give it them luke-warm.

11. *Murrian or Gargal.*

This is an infectious disease, it cometh oftentimes by smelling of dead carrion, and some-

ſometimes by the biting of a mad dog; but for the moſt part, it cometh by feeding upon corrupt ground, which hath been flooded or wrecked; for any of theſe foreſaid things or cauſes, will putrifie the blood, and ſo breedeth the diſeaſe; which appeareth in ſome Cattle by a ſwelling betwixt the jaws, about the tongue roots, or under the throat; the beſt is to cut them in that place, and open the skin with their finger, and waſh it with hot ſcalding Chamber-lye and Salt, and then to put in an Enulacampana root, and Bearfoot bruiſed: ſome will ſwell on the top of the lonie, or by the ſide of the rigge, as though they were bitten with an Urchin or Toad; take your knife and cut a hole in the loweſt part of the ſaid ſwelling, and ſtripe out the water or lee out of the ſaid ſwelling, then put a bit of an Enulacampana root into the ſaid hole, and it will draw down the corruption.

Alſo in ſome beaſts the diſeaſe will not appear by any ſwelling, but will in the guts or bowels, or congeale about the heart, and it is called the heart-Murrian: for this, let the beaſt blood on the right ſide of the neck, and on the left cheek under the eye, and alſo on the tail; then give your beaſt to drink a quart of new Ale, with a good quantity of Spourge, and a little Seeney, and run him up and down till he ſhoot or dung: then take Hearb Grace and Penny-royal, of either a like quantity, ſhred them ſmall, and mix them with new Tar and Butter, or Sallet-oil,

and

and give him a Ball of that down his throat, of the bigneſs of an Egge, and rub him on the back with ſome of the ſame; likewiſe do it with your ſound Cattel, and they ſhall not take the Diſeaſe at the other.

12. *The Felon.*

The Felon is a Diſeaſe that cometh unto Cattel by feeding in rank and foggy paſtures, you ſhall know it by the heavineſs of their countenance, and by trembling in their hinder parts; and a Cow will preſently dry of her milk, and, if ſhe be not preſently helpt, will be ſuddenly dead.

13. *The Cure.*

To cut them in the ſide of the Dewlap, and ſome put in Bear-foot and Garlick; but I do not commend Garlick, for if they ſhould need to kill, and eat the fleſh, as ſome poor people do, all the fleſh will favour of it. If the Felon come down to the Dewlap, and ſwell upon the ſettling, that it wax big by coming down of the body, then the danger is paſt: but if it do not come down, then you muſt give them the ſame drink which is preſcribed before for the Murrain.

14. *To help a Cow that cannot Calve.*

Kine being with Calve, are ſubject to many infirmities, oftentimes they get a ſtrain or a

thruſt, which killeth the Calf within them. If the Calf be dead, ſo that ſhe cannot part with it, let a man or woman of diſcretion take a ſmall Cord, and make a nooſe therein, and put it upon their foremoſt finger, then put their hand therein, and ſearch for the mouth of the Calf, and with their finger and thumb, put the nooſe and faſten it upon the nether jaw of the Calf, and have ſome body elſe with you to help to draw, and with the help of their hand, they may draw forth the Calf without hurting the Cow.

15. *Diſeaſes in Beaſts.*

Some cannot Calve becauſe the mouth or paſſage of the Calf halme is grown up, being hardned like horn; the cauſe whereof is, as ſome ſuppoſe, that they were bulled with a burnt Bull, as in ſome Countries there are many Bulls ſo diſeaſed. If the paſſage of the Calf be grown up like horn, as is aforeſaid, which you may know by putting in your hand into the body of the Cowe, and if you finde no paſſage, then lay your hand upon either ſide of the Cow, to feel on whether ſide the Calf lieth, for it lyeth more on one ſide then on the other, then take a paire of Siſſors, and clip away the haire on that ſide it lieth on in the middeſt betwixt the thigh and the ribs, then take a knife and cut the skin upward and downward, not ſideway, and annoint your arm with new milk, and put it in and ſearch for the Calfs head; that being

[illegible] bring it to the hole, and with [illegible] hand take a knife and cut the [illegible] halme wherein the Calfe lyeth, then [illegible] some help draw the Calfe forth of the [illegible] hole; after ſo doing cleanſe the healing [illegible] cleaning forth of the Calfe halme; and [illegible] a needle and ſilk thread ſow up the [illegible] halme againe; then ſow up the fleſh and [illegible] and after keep her warme, and dyet her [illegible] well for the ſpace of four or five dayes, and [illegible] ſhe will do well, God willing.

16 *To prevent this danger as followeth.*

Some be in danger of death by reaſon of extream heat through pain in their calving, and ſudden cooling after by lying on the earth, or too ſoon drinking of cold water, or by being abroad in rainy weather, ſo that the Calfe halme do ſwell, and lyeth over the neck of the bladder, ſtopping the urine or water that ſhe cannot ſtale, ſo that the pain thereof is ſo grievous, that ſhe cannot ſtand on her feet, but lyeth down on the ground as though ſhe would preſently dye.

17 *The Cure.*

For this, the beſt remedy is, to take two ſacks or a window cloath, and put under the body of the ſaid Cow, faſten a rope to the ſaid cloth, and put it over a balk of the houſe, or barne, and draw her up that ſhe can but touch the ground with her feet, then let a

woman anoint her hand, either with milke or freſh butter, and put it in, and work the Calfe halme from the bladder, that the water may have the paſſage, and it will eaſe her of her pain, and cure her preſently; but by all meanes keep her warm with cloaths, and warme bedding, and give her warm drinks.

18 *To helpe a Cow that ſtraineth her ſelfe in Calving.*

Some Cine by ſtraining themſelves to calve their Calfe helme, writher or bag, will come downe, and ſwell as much a blown bladder.

19 *The Cure.*

For this the beſt is to take new milke, or milke warmed, and worke it ſoft with your hand, then take Linſeed, braied or beaten ſmall to powder, and ſtrow thereon; (ſome uſe Pepper braied ſmall, or chalke, but I hold Linſeed the beſt,) then put it up with your hand, and cauſe her hinder parts to ſtand, or lie higher then her fore-parts, by litter or ſome other means, for the ſpace of three or four days, and ſhe will be well God willing

Kine getting of ſtrains and hurts.

Others upon unnaturall Calving, cannot part with their healing or gleaning, which is a thing noifull to them, and cauſeth them to ſtink, that one can ſcarce endure to come neer them; the beſt help is, 21 *The*

21 *The Cure.*

Take Gatmender, and penieroyall, and boyl them in a quart of Ale well, then ſtrain them forth, and put there a little Saffron, and give it her to drink, and it will depart from her within two or three daies.

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22 *The Diſeaſes in Sheep, and firſt of the Blood or Red-water.*

THere is a Diſeaſe or ſurrans, that ſheep are ſubject unto in ſome grounds or heaths, called the Blood or Red-water; they will fall into a ſhivering like unto a burning Feaver: you ſhal know the diſeaſe by theſe ſignes, their skin will be red and bloody, their fleſh will be red and ſtand full of ſparks or drops of blood, with ſome blood or water about their heart; they will ſuddenly die after they be taken with that diſeaſe, unleſſe they be preſently helped: the Sheep feeding upon a dry prieye ground, and the graſſe growing there, being of a hot nature, breedeth a hot ſuperfluous and bloody humour, which will ingender, and ſpread into the veins, and overcome the good blood; becauſe ſuch grounds do not yeeld a cooling moiſture, to abate the exceſſive hotneſſe of the bloody inflammation.

23 *The Cure.*

The beſt for this Diſeaſe or ſurrans is to take the bark of a young Sapling, and the bark of a young Elme, with the hearb called *Burſa Paſtoris*, or Sheapheards purſe, alſo with Cumfrey, Plantain, Sage, Penieroyall, Wormwood, of each of theſe aforeſaid things a quantity, according to the number of your Sheep, boil them in clear ſpring water, and put in alſo a quantity of Allome, and then give them to drink ſome eight or nine ſpoonfuls at a time, and let them blood in the eye-veine, and tail; this drink will dry up the hot bloody humour, cool the ſtomack and the vapours thereof, and bind up the broken veins, where the blood breaketh forth into the fleſh, and ſo deſtroyeth the Sheep. This hath been exceedingly approved, and hath helped many.

24 *The Youghth, or Knuchel-evil.*

This Diſeaſe is called the *Youghth*, or the *Knuckel-evil*, or crook, it hath a name from the neck or leg growing crooked by reaſon of the ſaid diſeaſe; ſome call it the wood-evil, and others the leaf; ſome do ſuppoſe that they get it by feeding upon wood, or ſome leaf upon the ground, I rather ſuppoſe they take it by ſmelling of ſome hearb or weed on the ground, becauſe they for the moſt part have it in April or May, when ſuch things have the ſtrongeſt ſmel, or becauſe few

or

or none have it, but Lambs or young Sheep, which are in high liking and ful of blood.

25 *The Cure,*

Take beef brine, boyl it and skumme it well, and put thereto the juice of onions, and penniroyal, with a quantity of *Aqua vitæ*, and give every Lambe, or ſuch Sheep as you ſuſpect to take this diſeaſe, the value of three or four ſpoonfuls at a time in the beginning of April, and let them blood under the eye, and alſo give them a good ſmit of tar over both cheeks a little above the noſe, not upon the lips, for ſmearing the udder of the Ewe, which wil make her dry of her milke: this doe again in May, if you think they ſtand in need, and you need do no more that year for that diſeaſe, God willing.

26 *The Rott or rottenneſſe in Sheep.*

There is a Diſeaſe or ſurrans in Sheep, commonly called the Rott, or Rottenneſſe, which Sheep are ſubject to in many Countries, whereby many men have been ſore weakned in their eſtates by the death of their Sheep in that diſeaſe; they get it by feeding upon Ketlocks or other ſuch like weeds, growing in fallow fields, or by feeding upon ſhort graſſe, or Leighs, or land-ends where many worms ſprouts be, which the Sheep feeding upon that graſſe do lick up, alſo the gravel wrought up by the worme,

and

and moſt of all the ſlime that is left by the wormes ingendring, which is a great cauſe of their rottenneſſe; others get it by feeding upon a low level ground, where when ſudden raine cometh, the water ſtandeth and cannot get readily away, and the Sheep that continually uſeth that ground, will ſlop much water with the graſſe, which if the wether be cold, will do them hurt, but not ſo much as if it be warm; many Sheepheards ſay, that if the weather be hot, their ſheep will take the rott in foure and twenty hours, if they be not removed into other grounds, therefore carefull Sheapherds as ſoon as they ſee the ground wet, & the day hot, wil remove them with all ſpeed into higher grounds for a ſpace, till the water be dryed away. Theſe cauſes of diſeaſes thus far deſcribed, *viz.* The water and the aforeſaid things, bringeth a faintneſſe upon the Sheep, putrefieth, corrupteth and conſumeth the blood and turneth it into a wateriſh humour; ſo the blood, which is the life and ſtrength of the fleſh, being waſted and corrupted, the body muſt needs periſh.

27 *To prevent Rottenneſs in Sheep.*

A rule how to prevent this evil, and to keep the Sheep ſound, is firſt, carefully to remove them in wet wether, and to keep them on the dryeſt ground: they are moſt ſubject to take this diſeaſe, in *April* and *May*, in *September* and *October*, which are called the

Spring

ring and Fall of the year; they ſeldome
it in the Winter, nor much in Sum-
, betwixt theſe times, unleſſe the wea-
be wet, foggie and miſtie, and hott
hall: for if it be they will take it upon the
enamed grounds if they be not removed,
have ſome other help done unto them in
time.

A Rule to make a Drinke to prevent this Diſeaſe, and to keep the Sheep ſound from year to year, is this as followeth.

28 *The Cure.*

Take a peck of Mault, or better, and waſh it as though you would brew it into Beer or Ale; and make of that Mault eleven or twelve gallons of liquor, then boyle in that liquor a good quantity of hearbs called *Burſa Paſtoris* or Shepherds Purſe, and Cumfrey, Sage, Plantain, Peniroyal, Wormwood and Blood-wort, of each of theſe a good quantity; boyle them in the ſaid liquor very well, then ſtrain them forth, and put therein a little barm, and after the barm a peck of ſalt, and tun, or put them up into veſſels: then give your Sheep in wet wether, after *April* come in, ſeven or eight ſpoonfuls a peece, every week once, if the wether be wet; if it be dry, you need not ſo often; and thus continue till *May*, and after as you ſee cauſe, according to the drineſſe or wetneſſe of the wether. Give them ſometime a lick of tarr, mixed with the hearb of Grace chopped, and

it

it will cleanſe the bowels of much corruption, and be helpfull to the blood. If you be carefull to follow this practiſe, you ſhall by Gods helpe keep your Sheep from the Rot, the price of one Sheep will be ſufficient to prevent the diſeaſe in twenty; therefore I hold it better for every man to ſpend one for the ſaving of twenty, rather then to looſe twenty in ſparing the price of one. I would not have you to follow the old Proverb, where it is ſaid. That men will looſe a Hog for a halfe penny worth of tarre.

29. *The Skit or Looſeneſs.*

Many Sheep are troubled with a diſeaſe or furrans, called the Skit or Looſneſs, it commeth oft by cold, or by feeding upon moiſt wateriſh graſs.

30. *The Cure.*

Take Salt, Allome, or Chalk, and give them in ſmall drink, or water, and it will knit them, or help them preſently.

31. *Of blindneſs in Sheep.*

There be ſome Sheep which be blinde by reaſon of the ſuperfluity of blood. For that

32. *The Cure.*

Take a little Chalk, and ſcrape or blow it into the eye with a quill, and let them blood in the eye-vein, and put of the blood into the eye. That Sheep that is blinde by reaſon of abundance of blood, you need not fear that that Sheep is at preſent infected with the Rot; but if that Sheep come into a corrupt ground, it will take the Rot ſooner then another Sheep, by reaſon of the ſuperfluity of blood.

35. *Directions in buying of Horſes.*

Many men are deceived by buying of a Horſe in the Market, and eſpecially by thoſe that have been lamed, and put to feed after, and when they come to be ridden, will ſeem to a ſtranger to ride well, and to be ſound, which when they come to travel are ſtraight way lame, whereby many an honeſt man is deceived; for many men will proteſt and ſwear that they are ſound, when they know the contrary, onely for their private gain, I have bought by twenty or thirty at a fair; but very ſeldom was I deceived, but when I believed their oaths and proteſtations, and did not follow my own rule, which I would wiſh and adviſe men to believe, rather then their ſwearing, unleſs they know them to be right honeſt men. When any one is about to buy a Horſe, let one lead him at the

the halters end, and follow him, and behold the ſetting of his feet, either upon a hill ſide or upon the hard ground, for the Horſe cannot then diſſemble, but if he have any ſtrain either old or new, it will appear by favouring or caſting out of his feet; if you perceive nothing, then ride him upon ſome hard ground, and after ſo doing, ſet him up in ſome houſe or private back-ſide, where nothing may moleſt him, and give an eye to his ſtanding, for if he ſtand firm on his feet without hitching or ſhifting, there is no doubt but he is ſound; but if he ſhift his feet often, as though he were wearied of them, it is a ſigne that he is foundered: but if he reſt one leg more then another, or ſtand bow-legged, or ſet it more forward then the other, it is a ſigne that he hath got a ſtrain in the ſhoulder, or in the elbow joint; but if he ſtand upon the toe, he is like either to be hurt in the fetlock joint, or within the hoof, either by pricks or ſome other means, which you may know by leading him into a Dike or waſhing Pond, for that foot will be ſooner dry then the other, by reaſon of the heat in the foot proceeding from the hurt; if it be in the elbow, if you gripe him there, he will lift up his foot; if in the ſhoulder, if you gripe him there, he will bite at you, and mean him very ſore.

34. Of

34. *Of diſeaſes in Horſes, with their Cures.*

There is a diſeaſe in the head of a Horſe, called the Stackers, which cometh by a ſuperfluous humour, burning in his head, which ſetteth him into ſuch a rage that he is like to beat out his own brains, and if he be not helped, will ſuddenly be loſt.

35. *The Cure to help the Stackers.*

The beſt way to cure this diſeaſe, is, to let them blood in the noſtrils, or in the temple vein, and cut them in the forehead, and put therein a ſlice of an Enulacampana root, or of a red Dock; and anoint with a little butter and ſalt, and take a little hearb Grace, or Wormwood, or of the hearb called Robin the hedge, and bruiſe them, then mix them with a little *Aqua vitæ*, and put them in the ears of the Horſe, and tie his ears cloſe with a band or ſtring, that he cannot ſhake them forth; and he will ſoon be well by God's help.

36. *Canker in the mouth of a Horſe.*

This diſeaſe proceedeth from the heat and corruption of the Liver, it lieth in the root of the tongue, and many Beaſts and Horſes periſh by it for want of help.

37. *The*

37. *The Cure.*

Take the inner bark of an Elder-tree, Sage, and Woodbine leaves, chop them ſmall, and boyle them in Wine-vinegar, and put thereto a good quantity of Allome, and Hony; then take a linnen cloth, and tie it upon a ſtick, waſh their mouths, tongue roots, and wang teeth, with the cloth and ſtick dipped in the aforeſaid water, twice or thrice a day, and t'will ſoon be whole. It hath been often proved, and without any doubt to be made a ſpecial good thing.

38. *Chaffalling.*

There is another diſeaſe in the head of a Horſe, which is called Chaffalling or Jawfalling; it moſt commonly happeneth to Mares, or young horſes, that have reſted long in foggy ground, and being full of blood and fat, come to be ridden, and heat ſore, and then put in ſome cold houſe or place, and having nothing to eat, their greaſe ſuddenly cooleth, or ſtorkneth, and ſtayeth the paſſage of their veins and ſinews, ſo that they will ſuddenly die without preſent help. Many Smithies or Farriers do not underſtand this, for I have taken them in hand when two or three of them have given them over, and cured the ſame often times, both in *Doncaſter* and divers other places.

39. *The Cure for this Diſeaſe is thus.*

Firſt, prick them thorow the griſtles of the noſe with a Nayl or Elſin, and cauſe them to bleed, then take Brimſtone and Frankincenſe beaten or brayed, and ſtrew them upon a Chafing-diſh of hot Coals, and lay thereon a little ſtaddle Hay from the bottom of a Mow, and ſmoak him very well, to bring warmneſs into his head, and cauſe him to ſweat; then take the dregs of Beer or Ale, and boyle therein Hemlocks and Mawles, or for want thereof ſtaddle hay, and ſew it about his head with a cloth under his jaws, and it will bring warmneſs into his head. It is good alſo to anoint the temples of his head with a little *Aqua vitæ:* theſe things being done, he will do well, God willing. Proved, and it is very good as any thing can be.

40. *Of hurts or blows in the eyes of Horſes or other Beaſts.*

Many Horſes get a hurt or ſtroak on their eye, whereby they become blinde; but if the apple of the eye be whole, the haw or white skin or web may be taken off by this means.

41. *The Cure.*

Take a little ſweet butter, and warm it in a ſawcer, and put to it a little juice of Saladine,

and wipe the ſame into the eye with a feather twice a day, and it will take off the haw or white skum in a ſhort ſpace.

42. *Another for the ſame.*

Likewiſe take the powder of thunderbolt, or of a hard flint, brayed or beaten to fine powder, then take a quantity of fine tow, and the white of two eggs; the tow and the eggs being well beaten together, ſpread it upon the Horſe eyes after the powder be in, and binde it on with a cloth, and in two or three times dreſſing it will make his eye well.

43. *Another.*

Take the aſhes of Willows, or very ſmall beaten pepper, mixed with a little honey, and wipe it into the eye with a feather.

44. *The Maungie in the Main.*

There is a kinde of diſeaſe, called the Maungie in the main, or taile of a horſe, moſt commonly in Stone-horſes, it cometh often by over-heating in riding, or other labour, ſo that the blood being corrupted, it ingendereth infection, and breaketh forth into a white ſcurfe, which is very loathſom and noyful, and, if it be not prevented, it will run over the body like a ſcab. The beſt way to prevent it, is:

45. *The*

43. *The Cure.*

Take as much Tar as the bigneſs of an egg, and a little brimſtone, the value of an half penny worth, and a pretty handfull of herb of grace, chop the ſaid hearb, then mix them together, and mould them as it were in a ball, and put it down his throat; then ride him a little, and give him a quart of new Ale, and ride him again; then ſet him up and cover him with a cloth, and this will cauſe him ſweat, and drive the corruption forth of his body: and for the white ſcurfe or hatterel, which is in his Main or other parts, take a curry-comb and rub him till it be raw; then take a penny worth of Mercury and put into an earthen diſh, and put thereto a quart or three pints of warm water, and waſh the place where the ſcurf or ſore is; then tie him up the ſpace of a day, and cover him that he knep not on it, for it may do him hurt; or becauſe Mercury is dangerous for knepping, take Allome, and burn it, and alſo Copprice, and put them in water, as you did the Mercury, till they be melted, and waſh the ſore place therewith, as you did with Mercury water; then take train oyle, and rub him therewith, and it will looſe the hatteral ſcurfe, and cauſe it to come away: it being taken away, take civil oyle or hogs greaſe, and anoint him therewith, it will bring the haire again, and make the skin ſoft.

46. *A bruiſe on a Horſe back.*

A bruiſe or a cruſh on a Horſes back, or on the Withers, may, for want of preſent help, grow to a Fiſtula, or ſome other dangerous ſore; therefore as ſoon as you ſee your Horſes back ſo hurt, that it groweth into an inflammation or ſwelling,

47. *The Cure.*

Take Onions, Nettles, Wormwood, and the bark of a young Elm, or the leaves thereof, and boyle them in running water with a good handful of Salt, and tye it upon the bruiſed place as hot as may be; it will draw out the cruſht blood, and aſſwage the ſwelling, and keep it from feſtring and rotting, if it be applied in time; but if it be not, it is good notwithſtanding to draw it to a ripeneſs: but if you be forced to make an inciſion, make it in the loweſt part of the ſwelling, then ſtripe out the corruption, and fill the hollow place full of the powder of burnt Allom and Rozen, of each a like quantity mixt together, and ſo let him go three or four daies; then tie a clout upon a ſticks end, and waſh the wound with hot ſcalding Urine, then dry out the corruption of the wound with a dry cloth, and fill up the wound again with the ſame powder, and though it be a grievous ſore or Fiſtula, yet it will heal it in a ſhort time. As hath been proved.

48. *A*

48. *A Horſe that is ſtrained in the ſhoulder or elbow-joints.*

For the ſtrain in the ſhoulder, or any part above the knee,

49. *The Cure.*

Take a penniworth of Onions, chop them ſmall, one penniworth of Vinegar, one penniworth of black ſope, one penniworth of hogs greaſe, and a little diſh full of dregs of Ale or Yeaſt, then boyle it on the fire, and put thereto a good quantity of ſalt, and anoint the place where you perceive the pain is; chafe it in as hot as you can, and heat a bar of iron and hold to it, to make it melt or ſoak into the fleſh; ſo being done every day for the ſpace of a week, it will make him ſound. As hath been often proved.

50. *Foundering or frettefhing in the body.*

This diſeaſe cometh by over-riding, and their Greaſe melting, and ſuddenly cooling; many thereby are ſuddenly loſt, and ſome languiſheth long before they die: the beſt cure is, to let them blood in the ſprun Veins, it will take away the wateriſh humour, which (if he have languiſhed long) will be cold as Well water.

51. *The Cure.*

Take a gallon of Ale or Beer, and boil in it theſe Hearbs, white Lavender, Low-Time and Fetherfew, Penny-royal, Fennel, Southernwood, Cammomel, and Wormwood; theſe being well boyled, ſtrain them forth of the ſaid drinke; then put in half a penniworth of new Tar, one penniworth of civil oyle, a quarter of a pound of ſweet butter; put all theſe into the drink, and give your Horſe to the value of a quart or more at a time, if he be ſtrong; if he be weak, not ſo much: alſo anoint the temples of his head with a little *Aqua vitæ*, and ride him a little after, then cover him cloſe with hot warme cloaths, let him have dry ſtraw enough about him, lap his legs alſo with ropes of ſtraw or hay dipped in Chamber-Lie, and then let ſome man wait on him till he hath had his ſweat, and abate his cloathes, as he ſhall ſee cauſe, and within twelve hours he ſhall ſee his molten greaſe that lay in his guts or bowels come from him like the kells of a dead ſheep: and about ſix or ſeven daies after, give him ſome more of the ſame drink, and uſe him after the ſame manner as before; do this two or three times, and it will make him ſound ſtraightway, God willing. This I have proved in many horſes of ſundry mens, both Gentlemens and other.

52. *The*

52, *The Cough or Cold.*

If a Horſe have a grievous ſore Cough or Cold, which may be termed a heart Cough or Cold, and that you have a journey to ride, and be fearful to ride him by reaſon of his infirmity, if he be able of his body, otherwiſe be not afraid to ride on him, uſing this rule which after followeth.

53. *The Cure.*

Take two penniworth of Engliſh Licoriſh, and two penniworth of Anneyſeeds, and two penniworth of Fenegreek, all brayed into powder; then take a penniworth of Sallet oyle, one penniworth of Honey, one penny worth of ſweet Butter, with a ſlice of wood; mix and mould all theſe together like paſte, in ſome pewter or wooden diſh, then give your Horſe every morning as you ride your journey, a quantity to the bigneſs of an egg or better down his throat; alſo take a little linnen cloath and the powder of Anniſeeds, Lycoriſh, and Honey, and ſew it about your ſnaffle, or bridle bit, for the Horſe to chew upon in his journey; uſe this every morning when you are going to ride, and give him ſome likewiſe at noon after your bait, but not before, for cloying of his ſtomack; neither give it him at night, when he goeth to feed, for if you give it him reſting in the ſtable, and do not exerciſe him af-

ter, it will do him little good. Uſe this rule, and keep him well, and he will carry you cheerfully, and be ſound of his Cough at your journeys end. You may carry the ſaid medicine about with you in your journey in a box.

54. *A Horſe that is lame, or ſtrained in the Legs.*

A Horſe is ſometimes ſtrained in the leg, called a taint or ſinew ſpringing, it is a ſtrain which cometh either by an over-reach in ſore riding, or elſe in ſore drawing, and appeareth to be ſwollen behinde the leg about the fetlock; it will be very ſore, ſo that he will not ſuffer you to touch it.

55. *The Cure.*

For this foreſaid lameneſs, is, to take the Bark of a young Elm, and chop it ſmall, and Linſeed beaten or brayed to powder, boyle them in running water till they be thick, then lay them like Poultis unto the place grieved, binde it on with a courſe cloath, and let it lie four and twenty hours; do this two or three times, and it will make him ſound by God's help.

56. *To ſtanch the bleeding of Horſes that come by any miſchance.*

Some Horſes may fall a bleeding by having abundance of blood, and by ſore riding to get a ſtrain, and ſo fall into extraordinary bleeding at the Noſe, ſo that it cannot be ſtanched; ſome other by gelding, other by ſettling of blood, and others by other hurts, as a puſh with a Beaſts horn; or ſome Mares are ſtrained in their inner parts by a Stone-Horſe.

57. *The Cure.*

For this, take a ſmall ſharp Cord, and tie it hard about the Taile at the ſetting on of the Dock, and it will preſently ſtay the bleeding in what part ſoever it be. I have proved it often in all the forenamed things.

58. *To know whether a Horſe be ſound inwardly, or not.*

Take his water into a Baſin, and behold the colour of it; if it be palé coloured, whitiſh or yellow, it is a good ſigne that he is free from inward diſeaſes; but if it be very white or clear, or of ſome ſtrong colour, like March Beer, it is a ſigne that he is troubled with ſome diſeaſe, or ſome infirmity will enſue ſhortly upon him.

59. *To help a Horſe that is foundered in his feet.*

Firſt pare the ſole of his foot with a buttreſs, or draw him with a crooked knife called a drawer, till you perceive the water and blood to appear; then anoint the ſole with a little *Aqua vitæ.*

60. *The Cure.*

Take two eggs and roſt them in the embers, till they be hard, and cleave them and ſtrew thereon a little beaten pepper, and lay them to the ſole of the foot as hot as you can, then take a piece of leather and lay upon the eggs to keep them to, and tack the ſhooe to the foot with four nails, and put under ſpelds to keep the eggs and leather cloſe to the foot, let it lye four and twenty hours, then take it away, and dreſs him the like manner once again, but keep him drie, and let him lie as long again, and after like time take it away: then take a quantity of Hogs greaſe, and as much Tar, and a leſſer quantity of Turpentine, and chaſe them into the foot, both on the in-ſide and out-ſide, and it will make him have a good Hooſe, and he will be perfectly ſound ſtraightway.

61. *To*

61. *To help the Scratches in a Horſe.*

The Scratches is a diſeaſe that is noyful to
y young Horſes, it cometh by riding and
ing and melting of their greaſe, which
eth down into their legs, and cauſeth
m to ſwell, which for want of means and
p to take it forth of their legs, it break-
forth into ſcabs or chinns, like unto a
rſe, and will tear like drops of water and
extream ſore.

62. *The Cure.*

The beſt is to take Train Oyle and white
d beaten to powder, mix them together,
anoint the Horſes leg therewith, and
ſe it in, it will bring their legs to be ſmal,
dry up the humour.

Before they break forth upon their ſwel-
s, take Oak bark, and boyle it in running
er, put thereto a handful of Salt, and
it up with dry Oatmeale, then ſew it up
out his legs like a poultis, it will take away
greaſe ſo moulten, and keep him that he
ll not have the Scratches, if you do it in
me, before it break forth. Often proved.

63. *A diſeaſe or infirmity in Horſes, commonly called the Coult-evils.*

It is very noiſome to many, as well to
n'd Horſes as Guildings, ſo likewiſe to la-
bouring

bouring Nags; I am perſwaded very few m
know the myſterie of this infirmity, it bree
eth great pain to thoſe Horſes that have it,
weakeneth their reins, and cauſeth pain
the hinder parts of their body, and cauſe
much pain to them in their ſtaling, it make
them ſad in their countenance, and dull
their riding, it hindereth them of their fe
ding, it ſometimes cauſeth them to ſwell
their ſheath, but not alwaies.

Every Horſe by nature hath two hollo
places in the end of his yard, hard behind
his water ſpout or cundith, which gatheret
much dirt, ſand, or gravel, which will con
geal together on two hard lumps on th
bigneſs of two beans, which, after they b
congealed, is the cauſe of all or moſt of th
former infirmities.

64. *The Remedy or Cure is.*

The help or remedy is, to caſt the Hors
and draw his yard, and to ſearch diligently
with your fingers, and you ſhall finde th
hollow place, and ſo work it out with you
thumb and finger nails, then take a pale o
cold water and waſh his yard and ſheath
and work it very well and ſoft with your
hand; then take a little Butter, or Hoggs
Greaſe, and anoint his yard and ſheath, and
ſo let him go, and within a few daies you
ſhall ſee him more cheerful in his counte-
nance, and in better liking then he was be-
fore. This I thought good to ſet forth, for
the

he good of the Countrie amongſt the reſt, ecauſe I know very few men do under- nd the myſterie of it, and many Horſes e troubled with this infirmity, more then ſuſpected.

65. *A Remedy for Beaſt, Ox, or Cow.*

I have ſet down in my Book a Cure for ſta- g of blood; but there is another diſeaſe, lled the Black or Red water, which is next to it, upon which Beaſts infected there- ith languiſheth long: It cometh often by ght ſtrains, or over-heating, or by feeding rotten cariſh ground; their blood do's waſte ſo much as thoſe in the former apter mentioned.

66. *The Remedy or Cure for it.*

Take any peece of Iron, and heat it hot the fire, and put it into half a gallon of ilk, until your milk be hot with the hot- s of the Iron, then take forth the Iron d let the milk cool, until it be almoſt old, and then give it your Beaſt to drink, d it will binde up the bloody iſſue; this two or three daies, and your Beaſt will e well, God willing. Often proved.

67. *An-*

67. *Another Diſeaſe amongſt Cattel, which w call, The Worm in the Taile.*

Thoſe Beaſts of that diſeaſe will gr weak and poor, their teeth will ſometim grow looſe in their heads, by reaſon of t pain and anguiſh of the worm; you ſh know this diſeaſe by taking the tail in yo hand, you may feel it ſoft and very we three or four inches above the ſtrunt.

68. *The Remedie, or Cure.*

Take a ſharp knife, and ſlit the skin unde neath the taile, in the ſoft place, two inch long at the leaſt, and then you may ſee a li tle blue thing like a Worm, take a need and thread and raiſe up the ſaid Worm, a cut it away; then take a clove of Garlic and burnt Allome, or burnt ſalt, and bin upon the place, with as much butter as ga lick mixed to the ſame; then take a ſha pointed knife and ſlit every gumbe, again the middle of the tooth until they blee then rub them with a little ſalt, and the teeth will faſten, and the Beaſt will feed an grow into good liking, God willing.

69 Con

69. *Concerning gelding.*

IT is well known that many men take in hand to geld Lambs, Rams, Calves, Buls, Bores, and ſuch like male Creatures, which have little skill or experience in the ſame; who think they can do it, onely by ſeeing another do it, and ſo by raſh taking upon them to do that which they have little skill in, they do often times hurt both themſelves and their neighbours. For I have known divers times, thirty or fourty Lambs in a morning, and many Bulls, and ſuch like Cattel, and Beaſts loſt by the raſh unskilfulneſs of ſuch men. And likewiſe divers other young Gelders, which have not fully learned the Art, taketh upon them to geld female beaſts, and ſuch other difficult feats of Art in gelding without ſufficient experience; and in like manner do much hurt.

Therefore for their better inſtruction, and for the good of the Common-wealth, I have thought good to ſet forth the Art and manner how to geld and ſplay them ſafely; and what will enſue by not following theſe directions.

70. *Directions.*

Firſt when you fetch or drive your Lamb or Sheep to be gelded, take heed you heat them

them not by driving too fast, or chasing them; and having brought them to the fold, do not mew or cram, and throng them too close together therein, for heating their blood, for that will put them in great danger.

71. *Directions.*

The chiefest gelding of a young Lamb of a moneth old or under, is to cut off the Cod end, and draw out the stone with your teeth, and hold your hand upon the body of the Lamb by the root of the Cod, for fear of bursting the inner rime, then close up the Cod end with your finger and thumb, and then let it go. And for a prouder Lamb or Ram, or greater Sheep, slit the Cod in the side, take forth the stone, slought it or husk it forth of the hime, or inner skin or husk; then cut the hime hard by the nut, which we call the nature-knot, and let the hime go into the Cod again; then draw away the stone with the strings belonging to it, but be sure you draw the blood string easily, for bursting it; for, if it break, it will endanger the life of the Sheep by bleeding, or it will rankle. So likewise for your Bull Calf, or Bore, after the same manner, for they are (in that case) of one nature; onely be sure you draw the blood-string well, for bursting, else there is little danger. Some use to seare the veins or blood-strings of a Bull or an old Ram with a hot Iron, after the manner

ner of a Horſe, which is againſt nature in any thing, but onely in a Horſe.

72. *Gelding of Horſes.*

Many men uſe to geld a Horſe by tying the blood-ſtring on a knot, or by tying it with a thread, or by drawing it away, as they do in gelding a Lamb, but thoſe things putteth the Horſe to much pain, and oftentimes killeth him. The beſt gelding of a Horſe is this.

73. *To geld a Horſe.*

Take an Iron with two ſharp edges, and heat it in the fire, and take the ſtone of your Horſe with your hands, or with a paire of Claves of Iron, or of Wood bound with Iron, and put about the ſtone; then take your hot Iron and cut the Cod, that the ſtone may come forth; then take your Claves, and ſet them on the ſtrings of the ſtone after it be ſloughted, and the hime or inner skin put back into the Cod; then cut the ſtrings with a hot iron, and with another paire of Claves take hold of the ſtring underneath the other Claves, and try whether it bleed or no; which if it do, ſeare it better, till it leave bleeding; then anoint it with the Oyle of Linſeed, or the juice of Onions is alſo good; and for want of theſe, anoint it with a little butter to take away the ſtrength

of the fire, and ſo turne him looſe into a Paſture or Common, where he may walke himſelf; for if he do not, you muſt walk him; or if he lie in the houſe, walk him or ride him three times a day, and he will ſoon be whole, God willing.

74. *Gelding of Sheep and other things.*

There are certain Rams, or Sheep, which have their ſtones lying at the ridge of their back, on either ſide the ridge, and if they have but one at the ridge, it moſt commonly lieth on the far ſide; the onely way is to cut it on the ſide a little above the thigh, cut the skin upward and downward, then cut the fleſh a little, and burſt the inner rime with your finger, then put your finger in and ſearch for the ſtone, it groweth without hime or ſlough on the hinder part of the loine, and bring it away with your finger; and be ſure you draw all the blood-ſtring as neer as you can; then with your finger clear or put aſide the bowels, and put your finger on the other ſide, there ſhall you finde the other ſtone; faſten your finger on it, and draw it away to the ſame hole, as before. But if your skill will not ſerve to do it, then cut him on the other ſide, in like manner. So done, put forward his leg, and keep the wooll forth of the wound, and cloſe up the skin together

ther, but ſew it not; then ſew the wooll cloſe together over it. In like manner there be many Calves, after the ſame faſhion ſew the skin in them, becauſe there is no wool.

75. *For a Calf that his ſtone lieth in the lesk or flank.*

Some Calves have their ſtones lying at the root of the Cod, in the lesk or flank; for this ſtone you muſt hold it with both your hands, and let another cut the Cod, elſe it will chirt or ſtart from you; cut the root of the ſtrings, and be ſure you draw the blood-ſtring clean away, and there is no danger.

76. *Gelding of Female Beaſts.*

A rule or manner how to ſpay an Ewe Lambe, or an Ewe of any age, is, To cut them on the neer ſide, after the manner as you do a rigald Lamb, a little before the thigh, and you ſhall finde a little knot on the bigneſs of a little fitch, or ſmall peaſe, or ſome of a large peaſe, according to the bigneſs of the Sheep or Lamb, which we call the pride or kinde; on either end of the Lamb-poak there groweth one; ſearch firſt for the one with your finger, and then draw up the Lamb-poak, hame, or bag, until you have brought up the other; then

cut them away from the end of the Lamb-poak, then cleanſe the wound from wooll, and ſo cloſe up the skinne, and then ſew the wooll over it, as you did of a rigald Lamb.

A Cow Calf, a Hinde Calf, and a Fawn, are of the ſame nature, and to be ſpayed after the ſame manner, ſave onely the skin muſt be ſewed up, becauſe there is no wooll; but theſe would all be done as young as may be.

77. *How to ſpay a filly fole.*

You may ſpay a filly fole betwixt five daies old and ten, but not after very well, cut it in the ſpaying place upward and downward on the neer ſide; the pride or kinde is contrary to the nature of other female creatures, for it is as big as a Nutmeg or Plum, and ſmooth and hard as a Plum not ripe; ſo finding the one, you may draw up the ſole-poak again, and ſew it as you did a Cow, Calf, or Fawn: tie up the Damm of the Fole, with her head to the Rack, leaſt ſhe eat in ſunder the ſtitches.

For Sows, Pigs, Bratches or Bitches, and the like, I need not ſpeak any thing, becauſe there are many young Gelders that can geld them, which are not much experienced in other things; yet I would adviſe them to be more careſull in putting up

the Pig-Poake, Halm, or Haven, that that they put it up well, and keep the owels well from the wound, that they either grow to the ſide, nor be ſewed to , as many have done; whereby great loſs ath enſued to many by ſuch negligence.

FINIS.